

THE WESTERN FARM LEADER

CO-OPERATION

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FAR-REACHING LEGISLATION OF SESSION REVIEWED

Farm Organizations Protest Low Minimum Wheat Price

THREE MAJOR MEASURES OF RECENT SPECIAL SESSION ARE PASSED IN REVIEW

"Nothing Approaching Widespread Importance of This Legislation Hitherto Passed at Any Single Session"

By Hon. J. E. BROWNLEE, K.C., LL.D.

EDMONTON, Sept. 2nd.—The session of the Alberta Legislature just closed only lasted one week, but during that time legislation of far reaching effect and importance was passed. At the time of writing it is too early to express any considered opinion of the effect which this legislation may have upon affairs in the Province, and it is probably not advisable that any personal opinion be expressed in any event.

Three acts stand out of particular importance and an effort will be made to give an intelligent summary.

1. The Reduction and Settlement of Debts Act: This act covers all debts excepting debts due the Crown, the Canadian Farm Loan Board or Soldier Settlement Board, taxes, debts due any municipality, school, irrigation or drainage district.

Debts are divided into two classes:

(1) Old debts meaning any debts incurred before the 1st of July, 1932.

(2) Other debts, being those incurred since the first day of July, 1932.

With respect to old debts the act provides that any sum paid on account either for principal or interest since July 1st, 1932, must be applied on account of principal and the balance then remaining hereinafter, called the remaining debt shall be payable over a period of ten years without interest by annual payments as follows:

The first, second and third annual payments shall be five per cent of the remaining debt; the fourth, fifth, sixth, and seventh annual payments, ten per cent of the remaining debt; and the eighth, ninth, and tenth payments, fifteen per cent.

The debtor, however, can pay off the entire balance in a shorter period if he desires.

Case of Necessitous Creditor

To meet cases of hardship that may arise, it is provided that any necessitous creditor may apply to the Debt Adjustment Board for an order increasing the annual payments above stated, and the Board may after full enquiry, increase such payments if it concludes that the debtor can make larger payments and the creditor is in need.

If any of these annual installments are not paid the creditor may apply to the Debt Adjustment Board for permission to take action to enforce payment, but if the Board concludes that the failure to pay the installment was due to circumstances over which the debtor has no control, such as drought, hail, frost or other acts of Nature, the Board may extend the

time for paying such installment for a year and the remaining installments shall thereupon all be extended for one year. Until any of these installments become payable no action of any kind can be taken against the debtor, and the first annual installment of 5 per cent of the remaining debt becomes payable on November 15th, 1937.

Provision is made that no debt becomes outlawed during the period of extension given by the act.

With respect to the second class of debts, being those incurred since

(Continued on page 9)

ROUND TRIP SPEED FLIGHT
BROOKLYN, N.Y., Sept. 2nd.—Loaded with a thousand gallons of gasoline, the Lady Peace took off on a round trip speed flight to London today. Dick Merrill is the pilot, and Harry Richman, actor, is his passenger.

Declare Nazis are Dechristianizing Germany

"We must express our concern that honor is often done to him (Hitler) in a way that is due to God only," declare the "Provisional Directorium" of the German Evangelical Church, in a document of nearly 6,000 words in length in which they state that "the fight against Christianity is alive and active among the German people now as it has never been since 1918." This organization, which has faced Hitler with greater boldness than any other, boldly asks whether "the attempt to dechristianise the German people is to become the official policy of the Government through the farther participation of responsible statesmen or even by the fact that they merely look on and allow it to happen."

TO INTERVIEW BONDHOLDERS

VICTORIA, B.C., Sept. 2nd.—Mayor Leeming of this city will head a delegation to interview bondholders in the East and in London on a scheme to refund the city's debt.

FIRE DESTROYS CAMP

GLACIER PARK, Mont., Sept. 2nd.—Destroying a tourist camp of 90 cabins, a forest fire prevailed over the efforts of a small army of 1,200 fire fighters and swept through the valley here.

ALBERTA POOL AND THE U.F.A. PROTEST TO GOVERNMENT

Minimum Price Set Much Too Low in View of World Conditions

BROKEN PROMISES

Refusal Accept Delivery Until Price Below 90 Makes the Board "Practically Inoperative"

Strong protests against the fixing of the minimum price for wheat at the low figure of 87-1/2 cents, with the provision that deliveries will not be accepted until the price falls below 90 cents a bushel, Fort William, were made by two important Alberta farmers' organizations on Wednesday of this week. Both of these organizations, the Alberta Wheat Pool and the United Farmers of Alberta, contended that in view of world conditions the price set is much too low. Action in behalf of the U.F.A. Executive was taken by Norman F. Priestley, Vice-President, in a communication to Prime Minister W. L. MacKenzie King.

Inimical to Canada

"The restriction that prohibits the Wheat Board from accepting wheat from growers unless and until the price drops below 90 cents," declares the Pool resolution, "tends to destroy the potential usefulness of the Board." The Government's action is declared to be "inimical to the best interests of Canada in general and the wheat producers in particular," and further "indicates a lack of sufficient interest on the part of the Government in the welfare of the primary producers."

Pool directors declare that the Government's move is virtually "an order to the Western wheat growers to accept financial rewards for their labor based on world levels," and asks, "What other class in Canada, outside primary producers, are thus treated?"

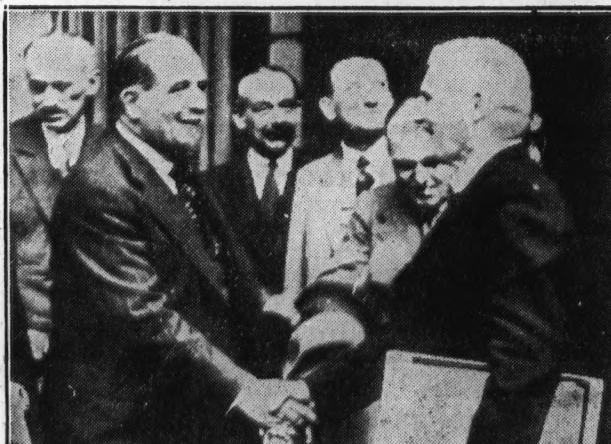
The directors compare the "considerate treatment given to wheat growers by the governments of virtually every other country in the world" with the course taken by the Ottawa Government, state that the Government failed to fulfill its election pledges, to market at world levels and return the growers a price commensurate with production costs, and state: "The Pools obtained a Wheat Board after a long struggle and view its forthcoming disintegration with alarm and regret. The world wheat problem is not solved, by any means, and Canada needs an active and aggressive Wheat Board."

View of U.F.A. Executive

The view of the U.F.A. Executive were stated as follows in the communication to the Prime Minister:

"The Executive of the United Farmers of Alberta protests to your
(Continued on page 13)

France at Last Takes Over Bank of France



Having dispossessed the twelve hereditary regents who controlled the Bank of France, and thus exerted a dominating influence on the affairs of the country, the Blum administration recently installed its own council of the bank. Photo shows Leon Jouhaud, secretary-general of the C.G.T., (French federation of labor), shaking hands with Governor Labeyrie of the Bank of France.

What are the conditions that must be fulfilled in areas of the Province abnormally subject to drought, in order that a maximum population in those areas may be provided with a reasonable standard of living?

In the report of the Special Committee on Rehabilitation of the dry areas based on information accumulated and compiled by Donald Cameron, these conditions, as the committee sees them, are laid down. One of them is the adoption of a different system of land tenure; another is the provision of a different basis of social organization. There are other conditions (including the carrying out of plans for water conservation), but we will deal with these two first.

As a beginning, it is declared, "the land must be re-valued so that the operator's investment in the land bears a reasonable relationship to its productive value, either on a rental or purchase basis.

Reorganization of Communities

"In the second place, the resulting larger farm-unit will result in a necessary reorganization of communities, involving a consolidation of existing schools and municipal units and a regrouping of settlement in such a way that the most effective use can be made of school, medical and distributive services."

There is, of course, already an important precedent for such a reorganization of communities in the Tilley East and Berry Creek areas. The Tilley East area was brought under a joint Dominion-Provincial

Board in 1929, and provision was made for the assistance, in moving to areas of greater rainfall, of settlers who desired to do so. Other settlers were prohibited from moving in and it was made possible for settlers on the more unsuitable land to exchange their holdings for better ones. In consequence of this the tendency was for settlement to be concentrated on the better soils within the area. Numerous school districts were consolidated, and a general reduction in administrative costs was made possible. Extension and conservation of water resources and establishment of community leases was provided for.

In 1931 the area came completely under Provincial jurisdiction; in 1932 Berry Creek was included in it, and in 1934 the Special Areas Act "gave power to the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council to appoint a Board charged with responsibility for administration

and adding to and subtracting from these areas from time to time."

Special Areas Act

"The Special Areas Act," states the report, "makes it possible to completely reorganize the whole of the dry area and put it on a basis where the population can enjoy a reasonable standard of living on a permanent basis. The next task is to work out a detailed plan of community organization and farm management which will permit the most efficient utilization of the resources of the area in the interests of the settlers and the Province."

We have dwelt upon this section of the report at this point, because the proposal made by the committee involves somewhat far-reaching changes which should we think be very fully discussed by the settlers themselves at the earliest possible opportunity. The desirability of such

full and detailed discussion by the people who will be most directly affected is recognized by the committee, as we showed last week.

Whatever their views, they should find full expression after detailed examination of the report, and for this reason we would again stress the suggestion made in our first article—that copies of the report should be obtained and studied by individual farmers and discussed at farmers' meetings.

But whatever the actual basis of administration finally adopted for the areas most frequently subject to drought, preliminary work will have to be carried out with great thoroughness before any change in the distribution of settlement or in social organization can seriously be entertained.

First Requisite

"The first requisite," in the opinion of the committee, "and in fact the basis of any permanent settlement should be a careful and systematic classification of the soil. This has been done in those portions of the area known as the Medicine Hat, Sounding Creek and Macleod Sheets, thus the greater part of the area has been classified. On the basis of this classification the various types of soil can be put to the use for which they are best adapted, whether that is wheat growing or ranching or a combination of both."

In the three areas mentioned, soil has been classified, and these form the greater part of the territory with which the report is particularly con-

Is Community Settlement Part of Answer to Problem of Drought Areas?

Committee on Rehabilitation Cites Many Factors Which Favor That View—Full Discussion of Subject by Residents Themselves Desirable at Earliest Possible Date

By THE EDITOR

This Should Be Appreciated

Every Grain Grower who has kept abreast of the events of the day must know that the Wheat Pools have been the organizations large and strong enough to fight for the farmers' rights.

All should know that the Pools have faithfully done this. The Wheat Board, minimum price, improved Canada Grain Act, etc., are a few of the objectives realised.

Every grain grower must be impressed with the need of the Pool organizations being maintained and strengthened in order that they may remain a bulwark in defence of the farmers' interests.

This can be accomplished by all delivering every bushel of grain to

POOL ELEVATORS

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AGRICULTURE SACRIFICED

The action of the Dominion Government in setting the minimum price for wheat at the low figure of 87-1/2 cents, and the provision they have made that the Wheat Board shall not be a factor in the market at all unless and until the price falls below 90 cents constitute a clear betrayal of the interests of the wheat growers.

This, it would seem, is the measure of the consideration which the King Government is disposed to give to the primary producing class of Canada, which has been called upon during the years of depression to make greater sacrifices than any other. It would appear to be a measure also of the value which that Government places upon election promises.

Powerful Provincial farmers' organizations throughout the West have voiced their protests. They are not too strongly worded. The action taken at Ottawa must not be allowed to stand. We do not believe that the farmers will allow it to stand. The farmers, through their Local as well as their Provincial organizations, can take steps to voice their protest. We trust that action will be taken, in an organized way and at the first opportunity, in many rural communities throughout Alberta.

* * *

PROTECTION RESTORED AND EXTENDED

Restoring in effect the protection given under the Agricultural Stabilization Act, enacted in 1935 and repealed this spring, amendments to the Debt Adjustment Act passed at the brief special session of the Alberta Legislature just closed, give much needed protection to debt-ridden farmers and others whose position has been gravely threatened by the results of the long years of depression.

The amendments to the act also advance from 1932 to 1936 the period during which debts contracted are brought under the provisions of the act.

These, and the act for the Reduction and Settlement of Debts, represent a bold effort to deal with the problems faced by a very large proportion of the producers of the Province.

The prorogation of the Assembly took place immediately before our

press day, and many changes in the acts passed by the Assembly had been made during the concluding sittings. With all that may be involved in some of the legislation of a novel nature passed by the special session it is not possible at the moment to deal. We are not sure that certain aspects of the legislation were adequately considered. We are concerned chiefly at this time with the fact that in the debt legislation increased protection has been given and that greatly increased protection was needed.

* * *

CO-OPERATORS AND SPAIN

The defeat of the democratic and constitutional Government of Spain by a criminal gang at the bold instigation of the Foreign Fascists whose ambition it is to extinguish the light of freedom first in Europe and then throughout the world, would be a major disaster.

This is clearly recognized by the weekly organ of the British Co-operative movement, *Reynold's Weekly*, which is engaged with every vital force in the remaining democracies of Europe, in an effort to counter such influences as that of the *Daily Mail* (so frequently quoted in Canadian Press despatches from London) in behalf of the rebels.

"While Spanish democracy fights heroically for its life," states *Reynold's Weekly*, "a Press Lord, almost alone among representatives of British opinion, lends support to Spanish militarists striving to destroy constitutional government with fire and sword. . . .

"The position in Spain would be almost analagous with the position in Great Britain in 1914 if the Brass Hats at the Curragh, besides objecting to Mr. Asquith's Home Rule policy, had decided to invade England and blow Westminster to bits."

* * *

ONLY INTERNATIONAL PEOPLES' FRONT CAN STEM TIDE OF FASCISM

(New Statesman and Nation)

The one solution that must be fatal to freedom and to European civilization is a Fascism imposed by Moorish bayonets in the interests of the soldiery, the landlords. . . .

If Downing Street decidedly and the British Government reluctantly chose neutrality, the final consideration that determined them

CANADA'S WORLD VIEW

(Toronto Saturday Night)

The most noticeable change in the drift of Canadian public opinion in the last two years has been towards an increased suspicion of the Fascist countries and a decreased alarm about the progress of Communism. In this development Canadians are probably influenced to some extent by the similar process which has been taking place in the United States, and which has gone on there in spite of the violent anti-Communist press campaign of the Hearst newspapers. It is to be noted that there is no counterpart in the English-language press of Canada to either the Hearst or the Rothermere campaign, and that even the French-language press of this country, while naturally unsympathetic to Russia, has little kindness for the Hitler regime in Germany and is far from idolatrous even about Signor Mussolini, whose regime despite its accord with the Papacy, is distinctly too secular for French-Canadian taste. On the whole it is probably the belief of most Canadians that while the abandonment of the democratic system by both Fascist and Communist countries is deeply to be regretted, the Communist type of organization is the more likely of the two to broaden down eventually into more democratic forms, and the less likely to menace the peace of the world by expansionist programs. Holding this view, it is difficult for Canadians to resist the conviction that the policies of the British Government in recent years have contributed materially to the increase of Germany's strength and prestige and done nothing to hinder the same process in the case of Italy. That the difficulties of the British position are very great, and that Canada has of late done practically nothing to diminish them, are features of the situation to which perhaps insufficient attention is given in this country

was certainly the haunting fear of war. So it has been in all the phases of the struggle of Democracy and the League with Fascism.

The German Social Democrats shrunk from the horror of civil war which their opponents willingly risked. If the League was passive over Manchuria and ineffective over Abyssinia, again it was because many of those who were its sincere supporters shrank from any measure that involved this risk.

Incessant Retreat

And these are only the more salient phases of an incessant retreat. It is the groups in the community who are normally the wisest and the most humane for whom this scruple is an imperious instinct. On them the interested groups, moved by other motives, can always fall back. **And so by our invariable retreats we make the danger that we dread.** Fascism, now an international coalition, has grown by our hesitations incomparably more formidable than it was in its origins. Trading on our timidity and our disunion, it has evolved a swift and daring technique of action to which we oppose no common strategy of defence. **Immune from effective resistance, it will at last provoke one of us, in sheer self-preservation, to a war that unity and courage might have prevented.**

The one expedient that may save us still is the formation of a firm defensive bond, an International People's Front, that must include our country (Britain) with France and the Soviet Union. To talk of such a grouping while the present Government sits in the seat of impotence would be mockery. The first step, if we would save anything of our menaced democratic civilization, is to form in this country a People's Front.

INTEND TO LEAVE WHEAT BUSINESS TO PRIVATE TRADE

**Amended Recommendation Which
Would Have Left Farmer
Chance to Sell to Board**

MINIMUM PRICE 87-1/2c

**But No Action Unless and Until
Price Falls Below 90 Cents
on Market**

By WILFRID EGGLESTON

Special to *The Western Farm Leader*
OTTAWA, September 3rd.—The obvious intention of the Federal Government to get out of the wheat business and leave it once more to the private trade operating on the Winnipeg exchange to influence prices by speculative and investment buying and selling will not meet with the approval of those who have fought for Government control over the wheat market.

At the same time there was no great surprise over the attitude taken by the Liberals. It is consistent with their expressions of policy both before and after the election.

Amended Board's Recommendation

The Canadian Wheat Board, as required by the Act, made a recommendation to the Government. It was that the minimum price of last year be continued. The inference was that the farmer would have the option of selling through the board regardless of the current market quotation.

But the Federal Government amended this recommendation, and, as finally passed, the order-in-Council suspends any action regarding a minimum price, unless or until the closing market quotation on any day shall fall below 90 cents (basis No. 1 Fort William).

Then the Board automatically offers to take wheat at last year's rate, giving, as before, a participation certificate which would entitle the farmer to a share of any profits which may be made as a result of the transaction.

Wants to Retire From Field

The Government's view is that, however necessary and desirable it may have been for the Government to buy and sell the wheat crop when prices were substantially below production cost, it desires, now that prices are somewhat better, to retire from the field as gracefully but as completely as possible. It is clear that when they took the action they did last week they hoped that the price would not fall below 90 cents, and that they would not be called upon to buy wheat. They still have a considerable quantity of wheat from last year and earlier years, and they propose to get rid of this along the same lines as before. That is, they will offer it freely at current quotations.

There is this exception, however, that until the hedging pressure ceases to be heavy they will be disposed not to go into the market. So long as they hold a considerable quantity of wheat they are still in the position of influencing to some extent the current trend at Winnipeg. The steadier the market the fairer it is to the wheat grower, and it may be assumed that the influence of the Board between now and next July will be in the direction of stability.

The establishment of a contingent "peg" of 87-1/2 cents will, even if it never operates, enable elevator companies to raise the advance they are prepared to pay for wheat being stored for better prices, and any farmer in a position to do so, and who is willing to gamble on the future course of prices, can now more easily do so, it is said here.

Say Other Parts of Canada Opposed

The present scheme will not satisfy farmers who have for decades pro-

Pools Protest Low Minimum

Meeting in Regina last week, the central board of the Canadian Wheat Pools sent a telegram to Hon. James Gardiner, Federal Minister of Agriculture, protesting against the setting of a minimum wheat price below market levels.

U.S. Co-ops. Plan Entry New Fields of Activity Now

**Co-operative Medicine, Recreation,
Apartments, Added to Rural
Electrification—Congress
Program**

(Co-operative League News Service)

NEW YORK, Sept. 4th.—American co-operative leaders, aware of the necessity of sound economic development, will devote major sessions of the Tenth Biennial Congress of The Co-operative League, at Columbus, Ohio, on October 8th, 9th and 10th, to discussions of the fundamentals of co-operative management, publicity and education as outstanding leaders present the major problems and developments in each field. Then, moving forward from this base, they will explore the possibilities of further expansion in activities in which co-operatives show signs of immediate development.

Rural electrification, latest and most dramatic development in the consumers' co-operative movement, will be discussed by I. H. Hull, President of National Co-operatives, Inc., A. E. Halterman, director, Rural Electrification Department, Ohio Farm Bureau Federation and M. J. Briggs, general manager, Indiana Rural Electric Membership Corporation. Co-operative Medicine, an alternative to private profit or socialized medicine, will be presented to the Congress by Dr. James P. Warbasse, President of the Co-operative League of the U.S.A., and discussed by Dr. Michael Shadid, director of the Community Hospital, Elk City, Oklahoma, America's outstanding example of co-operative hospitalization.

The growth of Urban Co-operatives which has been a phenomenon of the last few years will be described by A. W. Warinner, secretary, Central States Co-operative League, Chicago, L. E. Woodcock, manager, Eastern Co-operative Wholesale, New York City and Gideon Edberg, educational director, Franklin Co-operative Creamery, Minneapolis. Co-operative Insurance and Finance will be discussed by Murray D. Lincoln, executive secretary

tested against fluctuating prices, swayed by numerous forces, some legitimate and others not so, but the Government here claims that other parts of Canada were opposed to the Government continuing in the wheat business, unless other producers were to be treated in similar fashion.

The Minister of Trade and Commerce is back from Europe with three or four trade agreements ready to ratify, and will later go to the Antipodes on a similar trade mission, it would appear. Whether he has been able to make any kind of impression on the narrow economic nationalism rampant in Europe is yet to be seen. He is too good a protectionist, himself, one fears, to consent to very generous reductions in the Canadian tariff towards Europe, but the prospect of getting major concessions for Canadian agriculture without equally drastic concessions for the manufactured goods of Europe appears to be remote.

When the day of reckoning comes for the present Federal Government, their actual accomplishments in achieving the wider markets of which they made so much will be the telling factor with most producers.

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CALGARY

EDMONTON

Ohio Farm Bureau Federation, E. G. Cort, manager, Midland Co-operative Wholesale and L. A. Taylor, assistant secretary, Ohio Farm Bureau Federation.

The speakers presenting the problems of co-operative management, publicity and education include H. V. Nurmi, manager, Central Co-operative Wholesale, Quentin Reynolds, general manager, Eastern States Farmers Exchange, George W. Jacobson, Midland Co-operative Wholesale, James R. Moore, Editor, *Ohio Farm Bureau News*, Mrs. Elsie D. Olson, educational director, Consumers' Co-operative Association and V. S. Alanne, secretary, Northern States Co-operative League.

Special sectional meetings will be held to discuss co-operative recreation, art and architecture, housing, college co-operatives, auditing, women's organizations and youth leagues. These meetings will be under the direction of Dr. Carl R. Hutchinson, president, Co-operative Recreation Service, Esther Greenleaf, director, Co-operative League Design Service, A. E. Kazan, manager, Amalgamated Co-operative Apartments, William H. Moore, chairman, National Committee on College Co-ops, Walter Jacobson, chairman, Co-operative Auditing Association, Helen H. Lanto, president, National Co-operative Women's Guild Committee and Peter Warttinen, president, Massachusetts State League of Co-operative Clubs.

FREE PUBLICATIONS

New publications just received from Ottawa include several of interest to Western farmers: The Potato in Canada, with special sections on insect pests and potato diseases; Package Bees and How to Install Them; and Lamb Feeding in Southern Alberta, with a supplement on the use of forest reserve for summer sheep pasture. These can be secured without cost from the Department of Agriculture, Ottawa.

Sixteen Executions Follow Trial in Moscow

Having confessed to participation in a conspiracy, headed by Leon Trotsky, to assassinate Stalin, Voroshilov and other powerful personalities in the Soviet Government, sixteen men formerly prominent in the Bolshevik party, several of whom were closely associated with Lenin, were condemned to death and shot, after trial in Moscow.

Chief among the self-confessed conspirators, who in the most abject manner accused themselves in court, were Zinoviev and Kamenev, who with Stalin constituted at one time the most powerful group in the Union, acting in behalf of Lenin during his illness. They declared that the assassination of Kiroff, prominent supporter of Stalin, some years ago, was the result of a conspiracy by the same groups. These and other witnesses stated that in order to further their plans they had made contact with the Gestapo, or secret police of Nazi Germany.

Trotsky's Denial

Trotsky, from his residence in Norway, scornfully denied the whole story, and compared it to the Dreyfus case in France where cooked evidence was used against a man subsequently proved innocent, and the Reichstag Fire trial in Germany, which was of a similar order. He declared his wish for an investigation by the Government of Norway, expressing his willingness to give evidence.

Rejecting a demand from Moscow for the expulsion of Trotsky, the Norwegian Government has now interned Trotsky, holding him virtually a prisoner, and has deported his two secretaries.

Meanwhile a number of suicides of important personalities in the Soviet Union are reported, and Radek, Bukarin, Rykov, are said to have been denied freedom of movement.

The Life Story of Toyohiko Kagawa

By HELEN TOPPING

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Drawing inspiration from the example of the 28 poor Rochdale weavers who in "the hungry 'forties" of last century discovered the technique of co-operation which is now practiced by increasing numbers of consumers on every continent, Kagawa commenced to organize industrial laborers of Japan into Rochdale Consumers' Co-operatives; and also to form credit unions based on the Raiffeisen system which proved most successful in Germany. These events were described in the preceding chapter.

CHAPTER X

You will want to know what has made these Rochdale co-operatives so successful, and it is as simple as a-b-c.

First, *Economic Democracy*. One man, one vote, or one woman, one vote, even though one person might conceivably put in ten times as much money as another. Voting is on the basis of personality, and this is a great change from our present system. In 1776 we tried to start a democracy in the United States, and we thought that it was enough to establish it in politics—one man, one vote, in politics. Unconsciously we were bringing over at the same time from Europe the old system of economics which dated back to the divine right of kings. In 1776 the richest 2 per cent in America owned only 5 per cent of the wealth, and economics didn't matter very much, but now the richest 2 per cent own 80 per cent of the wealth, while at the other end of the scale one-third of the American citizens live below the poverty level.

Thus we have reached the same extremes in economic inequality inside our American national family that Kagawa began with in his Japanese national family, and in the last five or six years of economic breakdown we have suffered all sorts of other agonies, the sort of thing that he suffered in his boyhood, resulting from the economic inequalities in his family. We are in a position to seek his solution, and we find it, strangely enough, not away across the world in Japan, but in these countries nearest to us in geographical location and race and culture and religion—the countries of northwest Europe, the countries that had sense enough to stay out of the world war, excepting Finland, which by reason of its political connection with Russia was forced to go in. England, too, is a relatively co-operative country, but we must realize that in England the movement has remained a working-class one; the upper class people who got England into the war have not yet been affected by it. These upper class people of England think in terms of British imperialism all over the world. Economic democracy does not seem to exist for them yet, although it has been a fact in history for ninety years.

Second, the Rochdale weavers made their next principle *Fairness to Capital*. All invested capital was to have interest at the current rate.

Third, they made the discovery that they must be fair not only to invested capital, but that there must also be *Fairness to the Customer* in their little store. You have seen plenty of stores in the last five or six years with good stocks and a good staff, which still were not successful because they did not have a sufficient volume of trade. The weavers had the wit to understand that it is the customer who makes the store, and so they decided that they would pay back the profits to the purchasers in

proportion to their purchases. This was fair and also it put the whole plan upon the basis of human need. It is a rough but pretty accurate way to put back purchasing power among the multitudes who need it. In the last five years of economic breakdown in other parts of the world and other parts of England, it has enabled the English Co-operative Wholesale Society to give back more than 600 million dollars to its members.

This has a fundamental relation to world peace. Do you know what got the United States into the world war? Wilson had just been inaugurated on the slogan, "He kept us out of war," when Page, our Ambassador to England, sent a cablegram to Wilson, saying in effect: "Unless we go into the world war in a hurry, we will lose our profits in Europe." In a month and a day we were in the world war!

The full text of this cablegram was released by the United States Government early in January, 1935, as the result of the munitions investigation by the senate. It was released to all the press agencies, but only five of the newspapers of the United States would print it! Why? Perhaps for the same reason that the father of Colonel Lindbergh was ostracized almost as much as his son has been praised, when in the war period he wrote a book giving the statistics already quoted, that 2 per cent of the United States' citizens own 80 per cent of the wealth. The elder Lindbergh's book was suppressed at the time, but now, fifteen years later, we have passed through sufficient suffering so that we are somewhat ready to face the fact he tried to publish in the interests of all the people. Discussion is no longer spelled "disloyalty." Whether or not the newspapers of the United States will publish the facts, the great body of the common people want them and want to know what to do about them.

(Next Chapter: The world faces the peril of a war which may destroy man's constructive achievement of centuries. War caused by economic competition. Co-operation the only cure.)

"The cheek of every American must tingle with shame as he reads the silly, flat and dish-watery utterances of the man who has to be pointed out to intelligent foreigners as President of the United States."—So said the *Chicago Times* on November 20th, 1863, commenting on Abraham Lincoln's immortal Gettysburg Address, delivered the day before.

Sixty retail co-operatives in Oregon, chiefly serving farmers, distributed 7,000,000 gallons of gasoline, 108,000 gallons of lubricating oil, 700,000 gallons of diesel and stove oil and \$40,000 worth of miscellaneous goods, including tires, batteries, feeds and other farm supplies, in the past year.

Lindbergh at World Peace Congress

BRUSSELS, Sept. 3rd.—Snubbed in Hitler's Germany after he had delivered a speech stressing the terrible menace to civilization which aviation used for destructive purposes constitutes, and urging airmen everywhere to use any influence they possess for peace, Colonel Charles A. Lindbergh will be one of the speakers at the International Peace Congress which opened here today and will continue until September 6th.

British women are strongly represented at the Congress. An appeal for support of the Congress by women's guilds, trade unions, church societies, asked to send delegates, was recently made by a committee of well-known women including Rose Macaulay, Phyllis Bentley, Eva M. Hubback, Margaret Kennedy, Rosamund Lehmann and Lady Rhonda.

Over 100,000 N.S. Co-operators Are Now Represented

(Co-operative League News Service)

ANTIGONISH, Sept. 3rd.—Hundreds of delegates representing more than 100,000 residents of Eastern Nova Scotia who have been reached by co-operative associations and co-operative study clubs sponsored by St. Francis Xavier University Extension Division met here recently. The occasion was the fourteenth annual Rural and Industrial Conference called by this Catholic university, but bringing together representatives of all creeds and faiths in Eastern Canada.

Dr. Charles A. Beard, president of the American Association for Adult Education, Michael Williams, editor of *The Commonwealth*, New York, and the Rev. Dr. M. M. Coady, director of the university's extension department and one of the founders of the co-operative movement in Nova Scotia, were among the speakers.

The work of the credit unions, producers' co-operatives, consumers' co-operative stores and clubs, farmers' co-operative organizations and the education program of the movement which has commanded international attention were chief subjects for discussion. A number of additional American visitors also attended the conference.

CHINA'S PRODUCTION

It is not generally realized that China's production of wheat approaches that of the United States in volume. There are vast areas where the soil is fertile, but overcultivated to an extent that makes irrigation and fertilization a constant attribute of tillage.

Cotton seed and seed wheat are very poor in quality, but intensive cultivation brings a surprisingly large yield of poor quality crops. The method of handling is most primitive and wasteful. Already of very inferior grades, both wheat and flour are adulterated, and from the point of production to that of processing almost every rule of modern handling is violated. Actual records of a modern mill in the best wheat area in the month previous to our inspection showed more than 5 per cent of gravel and sand, and 5 per cent of other foreign matter. Without an admixture of foreign wheat, the quality of native wheat is too low to produce any but the lowest grade of noodle flour.

The Chinese farmer and his family industriously manufacture little pellets of mud—in shape like wheat—to help out the weight of their product.

Conversion of fodder damaged by drought into palatable and nutritious feed for livestock by the use of phosphoric acid has been successfully tried out in the U.S., on advice from Cornell University.

MIGHTY MOUNTAIN RANGES BORED TO BUILD AQUEDUCT

Vast Enterprise Launched Under Public Ownership to Supply Great Cities

FROM COLORADO RIVER

92 Miles of Tunnels in 242 Miles Aqueduct Being Laid at Cost \$283,536,000

LOS ANGELES, Sept. 3rd.—That huge enterprises can be begun and carried on with initiative, courage and persistence against overwhelming difficulties, without the driving motive of individual profit, is shown in the Colorado River aqueduct project, now under construction.

It is being carried out as a publicly-owned enterprise, to secure a water supply for this city and twelve others in this and the neighboring Orange county. This is a semi-arid region, with an average annual rainfall of 15 inches; and the dense population now requires a water supply greater than wells and supplies available from the Sierras can fill.

Tunnel Mighty Mountain Ranges

Hence the project to bring water from the Colorado River, 240 miles away. Two mighty mountain ranges cleft by many deep valleys presented difficulties that are being successfully met by modern engineering skill and the labor of an army of men employed by the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California. This joint organization of the thirteen cities arranged for the financing of the enterprise; and entered into a contract with the U.S. Government for the diversion of water and for necessary electrical power.

As the territory traversed by the aqueduct is much higher than the Colorado River valley, it will be necessary to pump the water a total of 1,618 feet; several pumping plants are being installed, with individual lifts of from 147 to 440 feet; these plants will be operated by electrical power from Boulder Dam and Park Dam, further up the River.

Immensity of Undertaking

Some idea of the immensity of the undertaking is conveyed by the following figures: Of the total length of the aqueduct of 242 miles, nearly 92 miles will be tunnels, bored through solid mountains, some of them soaring 2500 feet overhead. Nearly 30 miles will be inverted siphons—146 in all, in lengths up to about five miles, and from a few feet to as much as 153 feet in operating head. Through the rest of the distance the water will be carried through open canals or covered conduits.

The estimated cost of the completed project is \$283,536,000. It is largely being met by the sale of 4 per cent bonds, running from 15 to 50 years. The project will pay for itself out of earnings—and at rates for water lower than the average for United States cities.

There were over 8,000 men engaged in this work in February of this year, and it is expected that the peak of employment will be two or three thousand greater than this figure. The men are housed in substantial buildings, many of them artificially cooled—the great desert crossed by the aqueduct is extremely hot. Special care is being taken to reduce the number of accidents, with the result that though many speed records in tunneling have been broken, the project has so far been the safest on record.

Small Boy: "Father, what is a committee?"

Father: "A committee, my son, is a body that keeps minutes and wastes hours."

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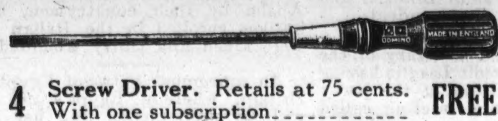
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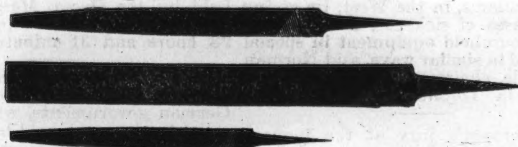
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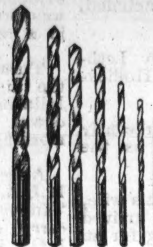
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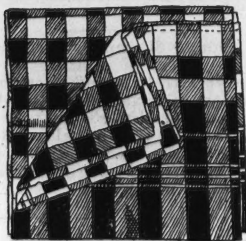


2A Best quality Softball Bat, Pecan Driver, gum rubber grip; retail at \$1.75. With 2 subscriptions (or subscription for 2 years) **FREE**

2B Regulation Softball Bat, good ash, retail at 50c. With one subscription **FREE**

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Third Prize—**PAIR OF ALL-WOOL BLANKETS.**

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Current News from Near and Far

PROVINCIAL

An enrolment of 239 at the Banff School of Fine Arts, just concluded, is reported.

Flying from Vancouver to Lethbridge in three hours, Captain Hollick-Kenyon set a new record.

Red Deer U.F.A. Local recently urged the setting of \$1.12 as the minimum price for wheat.

The Governor-General and his wife, Lord and Lady Tweedsmuir, arrived in Calgary Wednesday evening for an official four-day visit.

Diving into shallow water at Gull Lake, Anatole Casaubon, Edmonton, broke his neck and died while being taken to the hospital.

N. J. Tall, Medicine Hat, has been appointed Alberta trade commissioner to Eastern Canada by the Provincial Government. The office is a new creation.

It is reported from Rochester, Minn., that L. A. Giroux, M.L.A., is in a serious condition. He was operated on last Friday, in the Mayo Bros. clinic.

John Herron, old-timer and former M.P., who was in the N.W.M.P. force that established Fort Macleod in 1874, died in Pincher Creek at the age of 82.

Courageously attempting to help his friend, J. B. Ellis, of Edmonton, who fell from his canoe at Seba Beach, Edward Taylor lost his life. Ellis was drowned also.

The C.P.R.'s first stream-lined, roller bearing train, now on exhibition in the West, will be put into daily service on the Calgary-Edmonton line, on a faster day-time schedule.

A delegation from Eastern mortgage companies interviewed Premier Aberhart and the Provincial Secretary on Saturday, strongly protesting against the new debt reduction legislation.

After driving a quarter of a mile with another boy in a car just purchased for \$10, Harold Hanson, of Redlands, aged 15, was killed when the ramshackle vehicle overturned.

In order to keep the common people divided, Fascist strategists everywhere seek to stir up their prejudices against minority groups, stated William Gallacher, British Communist M.P., speaking in Calgary last week. In England they taught the poorest of the slum dwellers that all their troubles were caused by the Jews; in Scotland, where talk of Jewish domination would be laughed at, the Catholic Church and the Catholic working people were pointed to by Fascists as the enemy; while in Quebec, the poor French Canadian was told that all his troubles were due to exploiting Americans and Englishmen.

Hard surfacing of the Calgary to Edmonton highway, at a cost of about \$1,000,000, before the end of 1937, was promised by Hon. W. A. Fallow in a recent interview.

Turning around on his bicycle on the highway east of Calgary, Steve Milachewsky, farm laborer, was struck down by an automobile Tuesday morning and killed.

Alberta Social Credit M.P.'s and M.L.A.'s have been invited by the Vancouver Social Credit League to carry on a speaking campaign in B.C., it is reported.

Three Edmonton men, Arthur Perry, Roy Perry and W. B. Clark, lost their lives last Sunday while on a fishing expedition on Eden's Lake. Their boats turned over in the breeze.

The road-building program for Alberta for the current year, financed jointly by the Provincial and Federal Governments, comprises the building or re-building of 184 miles of highway costing \$807,030.

Advances of \$200 on their 1937 indemnities, in lieu of special indemnities for the special session, were given to members of the Legislature. It is reported that the loss to the 1937 indemnity will be made up by increasing it from \$1,800 to \$2,000 next session.

Debt reductions ordered by the Board of Review, under the Farmers' Creditors Arrangement Act, for the first seven months of the year, totalled over \$600,000 in Calgary district alone. Voluntary reductions arranged during the same period brought the grand total of reductions of principal up to about \$1,000,000.

The interim injunction of the Alberta Supreme Court which prevents the city of Edmonton from contracting with the Provincial Government to accept Prosperity Certificates in lieu of cash relief grant, was upheld by Justice Tweedie last Wednesday. This ruling will be effective until the case is heard, probably in a month's time.

DOMINION

Highway accidents in Ontario over the week-end cost the lives of nine persons.

Sheldon W. Coleman and J. Forty, northern fliers who disappeared on August 17th, while flying from Fort Reliance to Hunger Lake, are the objects of an intensive search.

The deferred elections in two Manitoba constituencies resulted in victories for Premier John Bracken and for Oddar Olafson, Independent.

The president and secretary of the Manitoba Social Credit League having resigned, reorganization of the party will take place at a meeting called for October 12th.

A maximum interest rate of 6 per cent on mortgages has been set by the new Board of Review, under the Farmers' Creditors Arrangement Act, Chief Justice J. T. Brown, chairman of the Board, announced in Saskatoon on Monday.

The Red Cross will assist in meeting relief problems, in the West, by giving aid in cases of sickness, and by supplying household equipment in special cases, and in similar ways, said Norman Somerville, chairman of the Red Cross Society, in Toronto.

The coroner's jury at the inquest into the death of 22 men and boys when their truck collided with a railway train at Louiseville, Quebec, earlier in the month, urged that level railway crossings should be abolished wherever possible.

The Federal Government will work in conjunction with the Provincial Governments in dealing with relief problems in the drought areas of Alberta and Saskatchewan, and will assume the major part of the cost, announced Hon. Charles Dunning, Minister of Finance, last week. It is estimated that some 200,000 people will be on direct relief rolls. The Federal Government plans also to remove cattle from areas where there is no feed, and to ship fodder into such districts.

WORLD

Germany will have 1,182,000 men living in army barracks by October 1st, states a despatch from Berlin.

Opposition to continuance of the U.S.-Canadian tariff agreement was voiced at a meeting last week of the executive of the American National Livestock Association.

Dr. Francis Townsend, founder of the well-known pension plan, had collected \$1,250,000 from supporters, according to plaintiff's counsel in the suit brought against him at Cleveland; this money had been spent in organization work, declared Townsend.

Mussolini can mobilize eight million fighting men at a few hours' notice, he declared at a military review on Monday.

Five members of the "Black Legion" were indicted by the Michigan State Grand Jury on charges of plotting to kill a Detroit city commissioner.

In repulsing an attack on Addis Ababa by their countrymen, fifteen natives enrolled in the Italian army were killed and thirty wounded.

An agreement between Egypt and Britain, whereby Egypt's air force will be strengthened and her army modernized by British officers, has been signed.

He "thanked Heaven" for a man like Hitler, a "bulwark against Communism," said Dr. Frank Buchman, leader of the Oxford Group after a recent visit to Berlin.

Records for both the eastward and westward Atlantic crossings are now held by the *Queen Mary*, who made her last eastward crossing in 3 days, 23 hours and 31 minutes.

A conference between the official propaganda heads of the Italian and German governments, with a view to collaboration, was held last Saturday, states a despatch from Venice.

A plan for the immediate calling together of the League of Nations in the event of war, and for the automatic application of military sanctions, was proposed at Geneva last week by Russia.

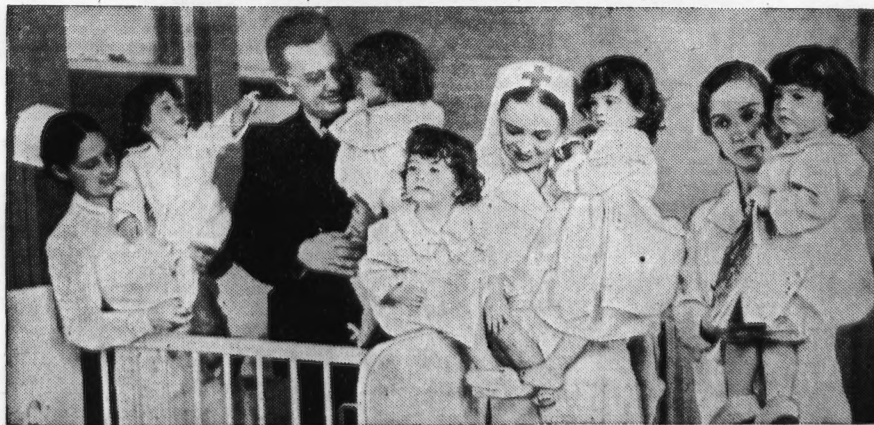
Compulsory labor service by all young men between the ages of 18 and 21, along the lines of the labor camps in Germany, is announced by the new Tatarescu Cabinet in Rumania.

The grant of 2,410,000 acres of land in the Amazon jungle to Tsukasa Uetsuka has been annulled by the Brazilian Senate. The Japanese had already settled on the land 200 of the 10,000 families of his compatriots his plans envisaged.

On "paper" common stock for which absolutely no cash payment was ever made, the U.S. Steel Corporation has during the past 29 years paid a grand total of \$3,225,000,000 in dividends. This is of course over and above bond interest and dividends on preferred stock.

Popular discontent over the increase in the term of military service from one year to two, and over the growing burden of taxation imposed to meet the cost of Hitler's military program, is thought to be behind the latest move of the Nazi dictator in suggesting a general European armament truce.

Quints Have Busy Time in New Picture



As the Dionne quintuplets are being filmed for their second feature picture, there are stirring times in Callander, Ont. The picture, to be entitled "Reunion," will have Jean Hersholt, Dorothy Peterson

and Rochelle Hudson in the cast. The picture shows Nurse Noel, Jean Hersholt, Miss Peterson and Nurse Leroux with the quintuplets just before tucking them into their beds for the night.

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FAR-REACHING LEGISLATION

(Continued from page 1)

July 1st, 1932, the act provides that interest cannot be charged at a higher rate than 5 per cent. In other words, the Legislature has attempted to fix 5 per cent, as the maximum rate of interest collectable on any debt, agreement for sale or mortgage.

Will Probably Not Stand

In my opinion this attempt to fix a maximum rate of interest in the Province is clearly unconstitutional, and this part of the act will probably not stand. The validity of the act with respect to old debts is more doubtful, and no opinion is expressed.

It will be interesting to watch the effect this legislation may have upon the Dominion legislation, The Farmers' Creditors' Arrangement Act.

As possibly 90 per cent of farm mortgages were incurred prior to July 1st, 1932, farmers needing relief will now have to consider very seriously whether it is better for them to rest under the protection of this act or make an application under the Farmers' Creditors' Arrangement Act.

This will be a difficult decision to reach in many cases, but the probable effect will be that very few applications will now be made under the Dominion Act, particularly since by a last minute amendment, this Provincial act applies to debts even where the Board of Review has ordered compromises.

2. Consolidation Debt Adjustment Act:

This act is a complete revision and consolidation of the old Debt Adjustment Act. As the general provisions of the old act, the powers of the Debt Adjustment Board and its administration are by this time widely known, it is not necessary to review in detail all the provisions of the act.

The Debt Adjustment Board is continued with all the powers which it originally had but the following changes in the operation of the act are made:

(a) Whereas the old act only applied to debts incurred before July 1st, 1932, the new act covers all debts incurred prior to July 1st, 1936, so that no creditor can take any action to collect a debt incurred before July 1st of this year without first obtaining the consent of the Debt Adjustment Board.

(b) The right of appeal to the courts from the decision of the Debt Adjustment Board is taken away, so that the decisions of the Board are now final. As the courts only changed the decisions of the Board in a small percentage of cases this change is therefore not important.

(c) The new act practically reinstates the Agricultural Stabilization Act which the Government repealed last session by making the following provisions which were included in that act:

(1) With respect to crop share leases, the farmer can now deduct from the one third share a third of the costs of threshing and all the taxes against the land for the year. In other words, he can deduct from the one-third share the year's taxes against the land if he produces a certificate showing payment of these taxes and one-third of the total threshing costs.

(2) The Board can permit him to retain from the proceeds of his crop any sum borrowed or debts incurred in growing and harvesting the crop, also any sums borrowed or debts incurred for six months preceding the sale of livestock for the purpose of feeding and preparing the livestock for market and a sufficient amount for the maintenance and subsistence of the farmer and his family until the next ensuing harvest.

Affect All Crop Share Leases

Farmers should note particularly these changes, as they affect all payments required to be made this year under any crop share leases they may have signed.

(d) Clause 22 of the act provides that where a compromise has been ordered by the Board of Review under the Farmers' Creditors' Arrangement Act, and the farmer, for reasons beyond his control, has been unable to make

the payment ordered, no proceedings can be taken against him to enforce payment of the debt as the result of such failure without the consent of the Debt Adjustment Board, but this provision does not apply to proceedings already started in any case.

(e) Clause 23 provides that no chattel mortgage given by a resident farmer from and after the first day of May, 1934, to secure a past indebtedness, shall have any force or effect unless the same has been approved in writing by the Debt Adjustment Board within sixty days after the passing of the act. This section will no doubt particularly affect chattel mortgages that may have been given by farmers since May 1st, 1934, to banks to secure a past indebtedness.

(f) Part 3 of the act enables the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council to appoint an official referee. Either a debtor or a creditor may apply to this referee with a view to bringing about an arrangement for the payment of the debts of the debtor. The referee is given power to make full enquiry. If the referee feels it is not just or reasonable for the creditors of the debtor to take proceedings against the debtor or which may lead to the seizure or sale of his real or personal property, the referee may file a certificate to that effect with the clerk, in which case no proceedings can be taken or continued against the debtor.

Can Declare Moratorium

The act makes a further far-reaching change by providing that the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council may, by proclamation published in *The Alberta Gazette*, authorize the postponement of all or any debts whatsoever or the enforcement of all liens or other securities or prohibit in any judicial district the issue of any process or proceedings in the courts of that district. In other words, this section gives the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council the power at any time to declare a moratorium to be enforced in the whole or any part of the Province.

3. Alberta Credit House Act: As the subject matter of this act has been widely discussed it is sufficient to say here that this act provides for the setting up of a separate body corporate to be known as the Alberta Credit House. Branches of the credit house may be established throughout the Province and it shall be under the management of a board consisting of not more than five. The credit houses are under the direction of a superintendent.

The function of the credit house is to provide dividends to such extent as authorized by the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council, to receive deposits of Alberta credit vouchers and transfers of Alberta credit and to receive currency and all kinds of negotiable instruments from any person and to convert the same into Alberta credit.

The credit house is authorized to make advances to persons engaged in agriculture or the manufacturing industry or to persons entitled to credit to defray the cost of building a home. No interest is to be charged, but a charge of 2 per cent is made on any advance by the credit house.

Persons entitled to Alberta credit are persons of the full age of twenty-one who are either:

(a) British subjects continuously resident in the Province since January 1st, 1935, or (b) British subjects who become resident at any time after January 1st and support themselves for three years, or (c) persons not British subjects who have resided in the Province for five years and who have applied for naturalization. Persons are only entitled to Alberta credit who have registered under the provisions of the act.

Provision is made for limited loans by the Province to the credit house. The purpose of this bill is of course to enable the Government to proceed with its plans of instituting social credit and of paying dividends to persons who have registered and are entitled to receive same.

Limit of 3 Per Cent on Municipal Borrowings

While the above are the principal items of legislation insofar as the

Famous Britons Support Spain in Present Crisis

LONDON, Sept. 2nd.—In the face of the raging tearing propaganda of the *Daily Mail*, now definitely a Fascist organ, and of the efforts of its proprietor, Lord Rothermere, the Hearst of Great Britain, and of various newspapers which are apparently willing to sacrifice even British Imperial interests and the control of the Mediterranean to the great Fascist powers (which are the champions in Europe of high finance, steel and the armament industry, against every democratic force), a group of people of eminence and moral and intellectual distinction have issued a letter to the press here, maintaining ancient British traditions and calling for a sympathetic attitude towards the Spanish Government and people in their struggle against the rebellion of would-be military despots.

Some Notable Figures

Every one of the great British political parties—Liberal, Conservative, Labor—is represented in the group. Among the signatories are H. G. Wells, Viscountess Rhonda, widow of the famous Welsh steel magnate, Norman Angell, who predicted the consequences of the last war, P. S. M. Blackett, famous economist, G. P. Gooch, official British historian of the Great War, the Dean of Canterbury, Rt. Rev. Hewlett Johnson, leading figure in the Social Credit movement, who visited Alberta last year, Henry W. Nevinson, famous war correspondent, Professor J. B. S. Haldane, and other prominent figures in the economic, scientific and literary world.

The letter reads as follows:

BRITAIN AND THE SPANISH WAR

"Until only the other day it was almost universally held that the noblest contribution of the British to European civilisation has been our theory and still more our practice of political liberty and parliamentary democracy. For centuries we have been proud of

interest of the farmer is concerned, other legislation of a far reaching nature was also passed, notably the act to limit the rate of interest that can be paid by any municipality on its borrowings to 3 per cent, amendments to the trade and industries act providing for the set up of a price spreads board to enquire into any matters relating to the production, manufacture, supply, distribution or sale of any goods, wares or merchandise and to fix maximum or minimum prices, and the ratification of the order-in-council passed some time ago reducing rates of interest on Provincial bonds and savings certificates.

It is beyond question that nothing approaching the widespread importance of this legislation has heretofore been passed at any single session of the Legislature. It is idle to express any opinion as to what the effect on the Province may be, as time alone will tell.

the fact that we have been pre-eminently a free people, and of the English institutions which have established our freedom in the face of every attempt to put in its place some form of irresponsible, militarist, or autocratic government.

It has taken over 300 years of our history to establish and consolidate this characteristically British freedom, and we have had to defend it at one time or other against our own kings, aristocracy, army leaders, and also against Spanish, French, and German monarchs, dictators, or conquerors.

"To-day in most of the States of Europe our ideal of individual liberty has been repudiated and all the institutions of political freedom destroyed. At the present moment in Spain a constitutional Government, elected by the people, is being attacked by a junta of generals, who, with the aid of Moorish troops, have declared their intention of destroying parliamentary democracy in that country and of setting up in its place an authoritarian, military Government on the Fascist model.

Is Democratic Government

"The Government which is being thus attacked is a Liberal democratic Government; it contains no Socialist or Communist. That it has been able to withstand this military coup and the invasion of Spain by an African army for so many weeks has been due to the fact that it has behind it the great majority of the Spanish people of all political and religious creeds.

"At any other time during the last 150 years of our history the sympathies of practically all classes in this country and of our Government would have been with the Spanish people and its Government in such a struggle of democracy against military despotism, and of freedom against Fascism.

"It is, therefore, a matter of grave concern to find that in many quarters, particularly in the popular Press, a persistent attempt is being made to misrepresent the nature of the struggle, and to enlist the sympathies of Britain for the military rebels, on the ground that the Government is Bolshevik or Communist.

"The Spanish Government is, we repeat, a democratic Government, elected by the people, and, like our own, responsible to the people; it is fighting against military despotism and Fascism for liberty and for what in our country we have for more than a century considered to be the bare minimum of political civilisation.

"We who sign this letter belong to various political parties, or to no party, but we agree in retaining belief in the British ideals of political freedom and democracy, and we therefore desire publicly to express our sympathy with the Spanish Government and people and our hope that our own Government will take every legitimate opportunity of pursuing towards such a foreign Government the traditional British policy of sympathetic benevolence."

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JANE ADDAMS OF HULL HOUSE

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Dear Farm Women:

When our own circle seems very small and we feel that little is being accomplished, it is comforting to read of someone doing a great work in a larger field. Few women have become the world figures that Jane Addams did and "Jane Addams, a Biography," by James Weber Linn (D. Appleton Century Co., Inc., New York and London), is of great interest.

With the help of all her diaries and papers which she left to her nephew James Weber Linn, as well as from friendly family associations, he is able to give a full and sympathetic account of her life from her early childhood when her father was the great influence of her life, on through the full years which followed. It may be an evidence of her sanity and level-headedness that on reviewing the first few chapters of this book for the author she remarked about one reference, "This is all very well, but don't you think the school boy who admires his aunt is just a little in evidence." Though the writer was long past the school boy stage, he certainly shows the unbounded admiration and affection which she seemed to inspire in so many.

In Early Life

From the book one gathers that in her early life she made a contribution to the development of the college she attended and from which she graduated not knowing quite what she was to do with her life. Her travels in Europe, visiting art centres, no doubt broadened her interest in the cultural influences on life, and her glimpses of poverty and the work of the Settlement houses in London among the poor stirred her to greater desire to put beauty, friendliness and comfort into the lives of the more unfortunate.

Jane Addams realized that at that time Chicago was peopled with thousands and thousands of immigrants from different countries who came, as she said, with a desire for liberty and a job and a desire for beauty and very often the ability to create it. She determined to rent a house in the midst of these people of different nationalities which might be a centre where "young women given over too exclusively to study might learn of life from life itself." They hoped to receive as well as to give.

The story of the founding of Hull House with such splendid co-workers as Ellen Starr, Florence Kelley, Julia Lathrop, Dr. Alice Hamilton, all of whom he describes, is keenly interesting. Through the years they worked with enthusiasm for it and were helped by many, but particularly by the sympathy and financial support of such women as Mrs. Bowen and Mary Rozet Smith, who became possibly Jane Addams' greatest friend. It became a centre for boys' clubs, girls' clubs, neighborhood clubs, for art, for music, for acting and a centre which worked for civic betterment. Seeing an old Italian woman sitting in her doorway spinning with a distaff

against her homesick face, she determined to preserve the arts and crafts of these older people, with the happy result that it did that as well as adding to the respect in which these workers were held by their children.

Through living among these different people and studying the conditions under which they lived, Jane Addams became one of the best authorities on social conditions in the States.

Interests Broaden

While her interest in Hull House never lessened, it broadened from the work for neighborhood understanding and friendliness in the community, to a work for international understanding and world friendliness through the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom. Her viewpoint was that more could be accomplished by understanding one another than by an effort to fight one another either in the community or in the world. Her wider field made her an international figure.

Like all public workers, she at times won praise from all and at times the most bitter condemnation from her opponents. Few women have had the honors conferred on them that she did, but through them all one sees the author's picture of a serene, kindly, sympathetic woman, making her contribution to a better neighborhood understanding and a better world understanding. One can well agree that her monument needs no fulsome words, but only the inscription: "Jane Addams of Hull House and The Women's International League for Peace and Freedom."

Yours sincerely,

H. ZELLA SPENCER.

MARGARET SANGER IN ITALY

Margaret Sanger, noted American birth control advocate, by dint of using her present married name, Mrs. Slee, and leaving the country quickly when she thought the appropriate moment had come, addressed a number of groups of women in Italy on family limitation problems and distributed a large number of pamphlets on the same subject. This was of course contrary to the regulations of Mussolini, who strenuously preaches a higher birth rate, and at the same time cites Italy's present "over-population" as necessitating foreign conquests.

Farm-school homes to care for juvenile delinquents in small groups of approximately family size is strongly advocated by Prof. E. H. Smith, lecturer in criminology and psychology at the University of Alberta.

Fourteen ladies attended a very interesting and instructive cooking demonstration on desserts, given by Miss McIntyre, of the Department of Agriculture, at the home of Mrs. Steve Fuller, under the auspices of Arbor Park U.F.W.A.

Mrs. Finlay, superintendent of Beulah Home at Edmonton, addressed the last meeting of Ministik U.F.W.A.

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WAR

The gods of war are stirring and the drums of war are calling;
By lurid flames of battle are our far horizons lit!
And all the world's peoples know that soon they may be falling
To chaos and extinction in a deep and dreadful pit.
Our sons may soon be marching on the vaunted path to glory,
The path their fathers followed seeking peace as their reward—
The path that leads to nowhere but prolongs the futile story
Of death and desolation in the wake of fire and sword.

From dawn to dusk, from dusk to dawn, war's grisly web is spinning,
As men forge cunning instruments to slay their fellow-men.
The veil is rent to show us all that life holds worth the winning
Swept out on tides of blood and tears forever past our ken.
The human mind that o'er the earth and sea and air stands master
Now plans in dull stupidity its triumphs to forego.
The war-lords steer the ships of state to ruin and disaster,
And hope's wan star is setting in a universal woe.

O, God, before this madness shrouds the world in tribulation,
Pour helpless man one golden draught from life as life should be:
Secure to him the welfare of his soul's poor habitation
That so the soul itself can rise to heights of majesty.
For then the gods of war would shout with none to hear their orders,
And all the nations know at last from bondage glad release.
If fear and want were conquered there would be no hostile borders
For men would walk as brothers in an everlasting peace.

—ISA GRINDLAY JACKSON.

Farm Home and Garden

Chicken Bon Femme: Boil for three or four minutes three thick slices of salt pork or bacon; cut into small pieces, fry, then set aside. In the same fat brown the jointed pieces of a chicken and four or five potatoes, cut into rather thick slices; put, with the pork, into a baking dish, and pour over all the fat from your frying pan; cover, and cook in a moderate oven for an hour.

To Clarify Coffee: White of an egg can be used, as it coagulates around the coffee grounds and holds them down in a mass; or cold water, being heavier than the hot coffee, will carry the grounds to the bottom with it.

Honey Cake: Soften and cream a quarter pound of butter with two small cups honey and 1 cup milk; stir in five small cups flour, 3 teaspoons baking powder, 1 teaspoon each of cloves, cinnamon and nutmeg; lastly add 1 lb. sultanas or seedless raisins. Bake in a slow oven. This cake keeps well.

Peach Upside Down Cake: Melt 4 tablespoons butter in a pan about

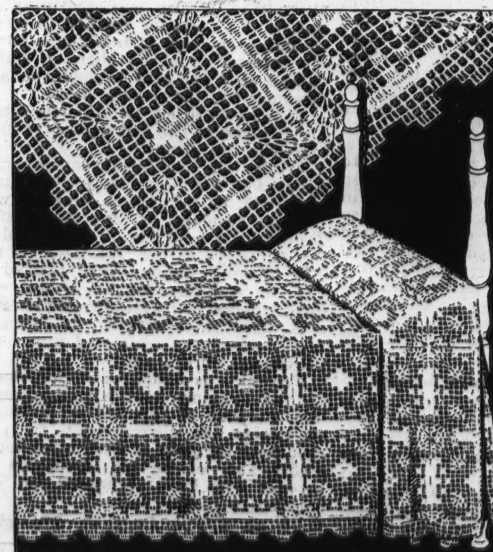
8 inches square, and add 1/2 cup brown sugar and a little nutmeg, stirring until sugar is melted. Remove from fire, and arrange in the syrup 2 cups sliced peaches. Pour over a batter made of: 1-1/4 cups flour, 1-1/4 teaspoons baking powder, pinch salt, 3/4 cup sugar, 4 tablespoons melted shortening, 1 well beaten egg, 1/2 cup milk and 1 teaspoon vanilla. Bake in moderate oven, and serve upside down, garnished with whipped cream.

Cornmeal Griddle Cakes: Boil slowly for five minutes 1/2 cup cornmeal with 1-1/2 cups water, add 1 tablespoon butter, 2 tablespoons sugar, a little salt, 1 cup milk, 1 egg; then 1 cup flour sifted with 2-1/2 teaspoons baking powder. Serve with syrup and crisply fried bacon.

Vegreville U.F.W.A. Conference

First prize went to Tofield U.F.W.A. in the handicraft exhibit and contest held in conjunction with Vegreville U.F.W.A. Conference, according to a letter from Mrs. H. A. Doige, Lamont, Conference secretary. Lamont took second place, Ranfurly

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U.F.W.A. JUNIOR



ACTIVITIES

Monuments to Individualism

Dear Farm Young People:

"What a monument to individualism! But I hope not a lasting one," said a member of the party as we drove through a coal mining town.

The valley itself was most beautiful; from the rocky mountain tops on either side down to the stream below ran grassy slopes, dotted with pine trees, standing singly and in small groups; rocky ridges here and there broke the park-like smoothness, and gave variety and picturesqueness to the scene.

Sudden Scene of Desolation

A bend in the road and all was spoiled; true, the mountains, the stream, the wooded slopes were there; but right before us sprawled the mining town, gaunt and stark. Close about the mine entrance, the tipples, the piles of slack and waste, clustered the ugly, unpainted buildings; houses, stores and "opera house" were packed cheek by jowl along the dusty highway; remnants of paint, in shades of sickly pink and dirty yellow, clung to some, others were in varying stages of grey weathering. The little yards about the houses were stony and dusty. Though in many windows we saw geraniums and other house plants, I didn't notice a single attempt at gardening and the native trees had been removed from the streets and yards with ruthless thoroughness.

We knew the explanation, of course; the pressure of competition and the necessity of grinding out dividends for the mine owners forced the mine managers to devote themselves to that single purpose; in building houses their only concern was to provide the minimum of shelter for the miners, as cheaply as possible; and the miners, uncertain of their jobs, living in company houses, in a town where "planning" kept economy strictly in view and neglected every consideration of beauty, health, convenience, could have no incentive to improve them.

How easily, we thought, it could be made so different; coal must be mined, and we conceded that tipples and piles of slack must perhaps be necessarily ugly. But how simple to screen them with plantings of trees and to place the town at a little distance; to give each house some space around it, to leave trees here and there through it; to provide

and Vegreville tying for third. Miss Storey, of Vermilion, judged the exhibits, and in awarding the prizes gave some useful criticisms and suggestions. She also gave an outline of the program followed at the Agricultural School at Vermilion.

Speakers at the afternoon session were Rev. N. D. McLeod, Lamont, who gave a very inspiring address of welcome; R. Hennig, who spoke most interestingly; and Mrs. Price, whose splendid address will long be remembered by the women present.

Expressing appreciation of the sincere and efficient work of the Central Executive, and of the courtesy and service given by the Central Office, resolutions were passed by the meeting. Another resolution urged continuance of the Wheat Board and a minimum price for wheat.

After despatching the business part of their meeting, High River U.F.W.A. members stitched quilt patches by hand while listening to a program of solo, vocal duets and accordion and mandolin duets. This Local has ordered six dozen of the new U.F.W.A. cookbooks.

water for lawns and gardens; to paint the buildings and fences; to replace the hideous and squalid "opera house" by a community hall, planned so that even though small it might have the beauty of good proportions:

Individualism Run Riot

Earlier in the same day we had been moved to indignation by damage wrought by the same individualism run riot—damage perhaps irreparable, and certainly more lasting.

We had driven through another valley, in the heart of the mountains, that I was seeing for the first time since early childhood, when it was very familiar to me. I remembered very distinctly the beauty of the heavily forested mountain slopes, the magnificence of the great cedar groves in some of the valleys. But what a change! It was the same place, the maps and the signposts said so; indeed, I recognized the outlines of the mountains, the contours of the hill, the bend of the river.

But where the giant cedars had reared their graceful height, where wood violets and mosses had carpeted the glades, here were only blackened stumps, dust, sand, stones; a little further, the bare shacks and small houses of the poor end of a town. And the beautiful forests of the mountain sides and the lower hills; the thick green that looked in the distance like the rich pile of velvet; brilliant in sun, sombre in shade, but always lovely—vanished almost as completely as if it had never been. The lumber mills and forest fires had done their worst.

How much of the damage could be laid at the door of the lumbering industry, I don't know, but probably a great deal. Individual voices have long protested against the wasteful and ruthless logging methods, by which not only the best and marketable timber is cut, but young growth destroyed in the process; and I wonder how much of the fire loss may be due to the immense amount of waste, limbs, tops, brush, left to dry out and become a mine of tinder.

Glory Departed

But the beauty of this valley and of many others is gone; and a valuable asset has been destroyed. Whether the forests will grow again over the bare, burned-over, denuded rocks, opinions vary. We know it took Nature hundreds of years to clothe them with the forests that were there when we brought civilization to them, only in our own generation. And we know that when the forests are not there to hold the snow in the spring it will melt and run off very quickly, bringing floods in the lower reaches of the rivers, and leaving the mountain sides dry through the hot summer. And we know that the fires have damaged the scant soil of these regions.

I was anxious to tell the U.F.A. Juniors about this part of my trip, because if enough young Canadians become interested in the preservation of the natural wealth of our country, they can ensure it; and if they become really interested in seeing that it is developed with a view to the common good and not exploited to satisfy the greed of a few, this too can be done.

In many European countries, particularly in Sweden and Russia, where capitalism is restrained or abolished, great attention is paid to the safeguarding and replanting of forests. Will Canada wake up to the need of preserving her splendid timber resources before it is too late?

Yours sincerely,
AMELIA TURNER.

PLANNING CENTENARY

In the year 1944 there will be a world-wide celebration of the centenary of the foundation of the co-operative store in Toad Lane, Rochdale, by the Equitable Pioneers.

The British Co-operative Movement is working toward a fitting anniversary by organizing a ten-year extension plan which is already in operation. Part of it is the equipment of a powerful weekly newspaper with a big circulation.

It is interesting to read the record of the Rochdale Equitable Pioneers Co-operative Society, which has maintained an unbroken existence since the days when the members of the first committee distributed the first tiny stock of goods in their spare hours of the evening.

For the last year, 1935, the total sales amounted to £651,652, and the membership had risen to 42,712 people who owned share capital of £498,263. Compare this with the knowledge that at the end of their first year, 1844, the Rochdale Pioneers had attained to a membership of 74, and had a trade of £710. During the 91 years of its existence, the society has sold goods to the value of £30,527,730, and distributed £4,136,600 to its members.

Willow Springs Juniors

A corn roast took the place of the last meeting of Willow Springs Juniors. There was a good attendance of visitors and, at a charge of ten cents each, the Local realized \$8.70 from the event.

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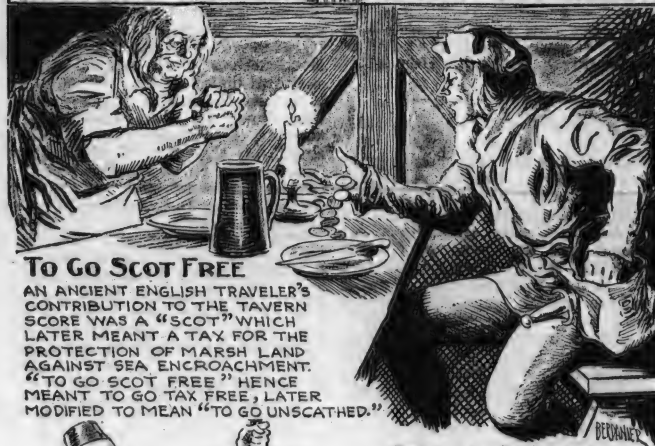
WRITE FOR SPECIAL CATALOGUE

W. C. I. CORRESPONDENCE
SCHOOL

22 Kreage Block Calgary, Canada

There are 23 consumers' co-operatives in the city of Chicago and its suburbs.

HOW IT BEGAN By Paul E. Berdanier



TO GO SCOT FREE

AN ANCIENT ENGLISH TRAVELER'S CONTRIBUTION TO THE TAVERN SCORE WAS A "SCOT" WHICH LATER MEANT A TAX FOR THE PROTECTION OF MARSH LAND AGAINST SEA ENCROACHMENT. "TO GO SCOT FREE" HENCE MEANT TO GO TAX FREE, LATER MODIFIED TO MEAN "TO GO UNSCATHED."

SOCIAL JUSTICE

THIS IDEA IS NOT AT ALL MODERN, BUT ORIGINATED WITH GUDEA, A NEAR EASTERN KING, WHO IN 2600 B.C. DECREED THAT THE SERVANT WAS THE EQUAL OF THE MASTER AND THE WEAK COULD ENJOY THE SAME LEGAL BENEFITS AS THE STRONG.

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9



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The Wheat Situation

Disappointment is rife among wheat growers at the decision of the Federal Government to fix a minimum price of 87-1/2c to become effective only if and when wheat drops to 90c on the Winnipeg exchange. This means the Wheat Board will not operate unless a serious price slump occurs. The Government is obviously anxious to get out of the wheat business and to make the farmers understand that they must be contented with world prices.

The weather in the West has been generally favorable for harvesting and deliveries have been heavy. The price has fallen as buyers apparently are not operating, trusting that hedging pressure will force prices lower. The farmers have not been free sellers apparently, but even at that hedging has been bearing heavily on the price.

There have been no important changes in the general situation. Demand prospects appear to be good and supply will be considerably lower than last year. The condition of the southern hemisphere crops is the most important feature of the market at the present time. Prospects are fairly good there now but the crops have a long way to go.

Review of Livestock Markets

CALGARY STOCKYARDS, Sept. 2nd.—The cattle market is mostly steady at unchanged prices. Hogs are lower, with select at \$8.75, hams, \$8.25, butchers \$7.75, off trucks. Good lambs are \$5 to \$5.50, fat ewes and yearlings \$1.50 to \$2.50. Good to choice butcher steers are \$4 to \$4.50, common to medium \$1.50 to \$3.50; good to choice veal calves \$3 to \$3.50, common to medium \$1.50 to \$2.50; good stocker and feeder steers \$2.25 to \$2.75, common to medium \$1.50 to \$2; stocker cows and heifers \$1.25 to \$1.75.

Milk and Cream Prices

Eastern butter markets remain practically unchanged. The Coast market shows a somewhat weaker undertone, with the local market maintaining a steady level. Cream quotations are unchanged, and deliveries are holding steady with those of the past two weeks. It is expected that August figures for cream receipts for the Southern part of the Province will show a very marked decrease from those of the previous year; however, it is hoped that September deliveries will at least hold equal with last year, with the possibility that pasturages may hold out a little longer. Churn cream is now based on 22c for special grade, delivered Calgary; city milk is \$2.35 for 3.6 butter fat. Table cream 32c.

There was no occasion for pessimism concerning the ability of Canada to market its wheat crop abroad, said Sir Edward Beatty, in Vancouver last week.

The successful wintering of the flock of reindeer removed from Alaska to the Mackenzie basin in an epic trek, and its growth in numbers from 2,370 head to 3,750, enables the Federal Government to mark up as an entire success this experiment, made with a view to providing food and clothing for Eskimos in the Arctic.

Almost 90 per cent of the quota of Canadian cattle to be shipped into the U.S.A. this year, under the reduced tariff agreement, had been exported up to August 8th—a little more than seven of the twelve months.

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LOW RATES

Launch Drive Against Low Minimum

Protesting that the 87-1/2 cent wheat minimum price is unduly low, the C.C.F. in Saskatchewan are beginning a thorough drive throughout the Province, said G. H. Williams in Regina on Tuesday.

The Tremendous Increase in Butter Production

By OBSERVER

An example of the intensive competition in supplying the world's need of agricultural products, is seen in the tremendous increases of butter production in the major dairying countries.

In Australia, production of butter jumped from 273 million pounds in 1925 to 450 million pounds in 1934, an increase of 62 per cent.

New Zealand showed an even greater advance in dairying, boosting her butter output from 72 thousand tons in 1925 to 141 thousand tons in 1934, an increase of 95 per cent.

European countries, notably Denmark, increased their production on scales not much less alarming.

In the five year period 1930 to 1935, creamery butter production in Canada jumped 28 per cent.

These staggering increases have brought chaos in their wake. Available export outlets have become solely "buyers' markets." The producer has suffered through his expanded enterprise.

In at least one country steps are being taken to put the butter industry on a national basis. The recently elected Labor Government of New Zealand has passed legislation giving it, the government, power to buy the butter output, and to control its sale and distribution. By such means it hopes to ensure the producer his fair share of the industry's dollar through the elimination of "bargain sales" on the part of those formerly functioning in the distributing end of the business, and by the orderly marketing of the product in place of quantity dumping.

The New Zealand government's undertaking will be watched with keen interest in all agricultural countries. Many lessons will be learned from it. Its success, and it would seem from this distance as though it has many possibilities, will undoubtedly result in the overhauling of marketing methods elsewhere.

Canada's dairying production and marketing problems, Alberta's along with those of the sister Provinces, should receive sympathetic study by all Governments. Granting of new creamery licenses in districts already overcrowded; adequate regulation of those engaged in trucking cream, and unwarranted price fluctuations in domestic sales of the finished product are among the several matters crying aloud for complete investigation and adjustment. Until these matters are rectified, the districts favor a Nature for dairying can never profit to the full.

Enquiry by a committee composed of members of the House of Commons into the prices of farm implements, and the relationship (or, as is often the case, the lack of relationship) between these and the farm income, will be continued when the House reconvenes for its next session.

The Committee found its field of enquiry a large one, and although the members devoted themselves assiduously to their task, as the end of the parliamentary session rolled around they found it far from complete.

Cost of implements has a direct bearing upon production costs. Lowering of unjustifiable high implement prices could be a factor, albeit one of the smaller ones, in making production profitable. When the Committee's report is presented it may show the inconsistencies of some current imple-

Correspondence

The editor welcomes correspondence from readers on the issues of the day, particularly on subjects of practical importance to the farm people. The writer of every letter will be fully responsible for opinions expressed, which may or may not be those of the editor, and it is hoped that various points of view will be represented.

FEDERATION OF LEFT WINGS

Editor, The Western Farm Leader:

The letter of Mr. Greenhill in your issue of August 21st, re unity between the various progressive groups, is a timely one.

To find a satisfactory basis of unity appears to be the chief difficulty. We have Marxian Socialists, Communists, C.C.F., Unity League, Social Credit, and a few more minor groups, all heading for the same goal.

Same Basic Principle

The basic principle—the Brotherhood of man—underlying Marxian Socialism, Communism, and the C.C.F. program is practically identical; the difference between the adherents of these philosophies is chiefly in the method of applying it. An old, but true, proverb says: "Circumstances alter cases"; and I would like to offer an analysis of the circumstances surrounding the above three philosophies.

At the time when Karl Marx evolved his socialist philosophy, practically every nation in Europe was under autocratic control. Some of them, as for instance Russia, were under the most rigorous form of autocracy; others had a more or less milder form. Karl Marx's social principles were devised to conform to the conditions and circumstances prevailing in Germany in his day. If the masses of the people had made a general acceptance of the Marxian philosophy—and the cultural standard of the time was propitious for such an acceptance—it is quite probable that the social and economic condition of Germany would have undergone a complete change that well might have communicated itself to several other nations of Europe.

Tolstoi evolved a somewhat similar philosophy for Russia; but Russia was under such complete autocratic control, by both state and church, and the cultural standard of the masses of the people was so low, that the possibilities of his philosophy being generally accepted was very small indeed. And besides, the autocrats of Russia conducted such a strict surveillance that there was little opportunity to study or put the philosophy into effect.

And in order to be doubly sure that it would not make any headway, Tolstoi was exiled, partly at the instigation of the autocrats and partly that of a contra-organization known as Anarchists, or Nihilists.

Feared Tolstoi

The autocrats feared Tolstoi because he appealed to the intelligence of the people; while the anarchists opposed him for the same reason, while they appealed to the people's emotions and cupidity. The anarchists advocated direct action, while Tolstoi advocated peaceful penetration.

It is probable that if the philosophy of Tolstoi had been widely accepted by the people the bloody revolution that took place in 1916-17 might have

ment prices, and result in adjustments.

The enquiry is all to the good. A criticism that could be offered of it to date, is that it has been within limits too narrow. A host of persons, mainly technicians, and representatives of manufacturing and distributing interests, have been heard by the Committee. The man who buys and uses the implements, the farmer, has had no word in the proceedings. He should be heard when the Committee reconvenes. His, after all, is the important angle. He can best explain it himself.

Says Russia Country Most Anxious of All Countries for Peace

British Army Officer of 25 Years' Service Gives Views in Calgary

Declaring that Russia is of all countries in Europe the most anxious for peace, Major A. S. Hooper, for twenty-five years a British army officer, in an address in the Labor Temple, Calgary, Tuesday, before a capacity audience, spoke on present perils and the necessity for determined action by the democratic peoples to avert the threatening war.

Major Hooper during his military career has travelled in all parts of the world, including China, Japan, India, and the countries of Europe, and in the course of an extended visit to the Soviet Union recently he travelled 4,000 miles. He spent some time at Moscow at the British Embassy with two old friends, the British military attache and the air attache.

Describing his Russian tour, he paid tribute to the cleanliness of the cities, stating that they were among the cleanest he had ever been in.

The people, notwithstanding press reports to the contrary, were well fed, decently dressed and had opportunities afforded them for education, medical services, recreational facilities, etc., to a greater extent than any other of the industrialized countries.

Rapid Development

Comparing the recovery as between the various countries, he said that Russia is the only one that has really made progress. England, for instance, is nearing the 1929 production basis, while the U.S.S.R. is producing five times its output in comparison with the same year.

The speaker claimed that Russia, while most anxious for peace, has particularly developed efficiency in the transport of its army, greater than any other country. It has transported not only men by aeroplanes and dropped them by parachutes to the extent of 6,000 men, behind the enemy lines, but also tanks, wagons, food supplies and all the other accessories that go with such a movement.

On one occasion in particular a whole division of men estimated at 20,000 with their necessary supplies had been so handled to meet an emergency test and this without the loss of a single man.

The statement made by many that religious beliefs were interfered with was incorrect, said Major Hooper. He found the greatest latitude in this regard, but he felt that religion had no appeal for the younger generation. He is himself a Christian. Workers were encouraged to improve their technique in connection with their employment and free night schools were available and remuneration was paid in accordance with their progress and increased efficiency.

Alberta's wheat production this year will be about 75 per cent of last year's, according to the latest estimate of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

been avoided, but that is problematic.

It is my opinion that the Communism of the revolution (and of today) was a hybrid of anarchism and socialism and was apparently the most effectual method available to meet circumstances and conditions in Russia, much as we may deplore it.

(To be continued)

A. LUNAN.

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WINDSOR'S

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MACHINERY FOR DIVIDENDS SET UP BY ASSEMBLY

Alberta Credit House Act Affects Persons Who Sign Covenants With Government

EDMONTON, Sept. 2nd.—Finally passed without any very important changes from the original draft, The Alberta Credit House Act, which sets up machinery for the distribution of social credit dividends in "Alberta credit" to citizens who have signed or shall sign the covenant is the one act of the session which closed Tuesday most definitely related to the campaign which resulted in the election of the Social Credit Government to power.

New System Set Up

The act provides for the setting up of a new system of credit in Alberta, independent of existing sources of finance, and under the jurisdiction of a Provincial credit house with head office in Edmonton. It validates the order-in-council under which registration of those willing to sign covenants recently took place, and it provides for future registration under the act. The act does not provide means of payment of dividends to all citizens, but only to those who have signed or do sign covenants with the Government.

Subject to this proviso of "registration," persons who will be entitled to "Alberta Credit," to use the term which appears in the act, will be British subjects of 21 years of age resident and domiciled in Alberta since January 1, 1935, who remain resident; British subjects who have become or become residents later than that date and support themselves in the Province for three successive years; non-British subjects who have resided in Alberta for five years and applied for naturalization.

Under a Minister (in this case Hon. E. C. Manning), the Credit House will be administered by a Board of five members, appointed by the Government, one of them to be superintendent in charge of operations.

Provision is made for all producers, manufacturers and dealers to register, and for "any person who is entitled to Alberta Credit."

Citizen Cannot Sue Government

A most important provision is the following:

"Every agreement made upon registration as aforesaid shall be construed as a declaration by the registrant of the manner in which he is willing to co-operate upon the receipt by him and as a condition thereof, and as a declaration in general terms on the part of the Government of the various measures for the benefit of the registrant which the Government intends to bring into effect as soon as may be convenient or practical in the circumstances; no action or proceeding of any kind shall be maintainable in any court of the Province in respect of any matter or thing contained in any such agreement."

The superintendent is empowered to cancel registrations if he is satisfied that any person has in registering made any serious, wilful and material misstatements; has ceased to be a bona fide resident of the Province for more than a month without the superintendent's permission; or made default in the performance of anything he has agreed to when registering.

Unearned Increment

Provision is made for the exacting of an "unearned increment levy" on any credit in the credit house in respect to any registered producer, manufacturer or dealer.

The principal function of the credit house is described as being "to furnish to persons entitled to Alberta credit facilities for the exchange of goods and services in the Province in order to effect equation between the pur-

Get Hard Labor

BARSTOW, Fla.—The last chapter in the Tampa flogging case, when policemen beat to death Jos. Shoemaker last November, was written when five former Tampa police were each sentenced to four years' hard labor. Prosecution was undertaken after vigorous protests by William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, and his threat that the annual convention of his organization would be withdrawn from Tampa.

chasing power of such persons within the Province and production within the Province."

The credit house is empowered to "provide every person entitled to Alberta credit" with the amount he may be entitled to, this amount being determined by the Government; to receive deposits of Alberta credit vouchers and transfers of Alberta credit from any depositor thereof; and to receive currency and other negotiable instruments from any person and to convert the same into Alberta credit.

"No person whatsoever shall be entitled to demand from the credit house any payment in currency or otherwise in respect of any Alberta credit provided pursuant to this act to which he may be entitled, regardless of the nature of his title."

Advances of Alberta Credit

Advances of Alberta credit may be made to any person engaged in agriculture, manufacture or industry, and to any person entitled to Alberta credit to defray the cost of building a home, or establishing such person in business, vocation or calling. The applicant must first give securities for the due restoration of the Alberta Credit, and the credit house may take a mortgage on a growing crop.

No interest will be payable on advances, but a charge not to exceed 2 per cent is to be made upon the granting of an advance of Alberta credit.

May Realize on Securities

If default is made in repayment of any advance on the day fixed for payment, the credit house may at any time "enforce, sell, realize and dispose of any securities held by it to the extent that may be necessary to realize the amount then due in terms of currency to the credit house in respect of the advance of Alberta credit to which the securities relate."

The credit house may make charges for any services for which no charge is expressly provided under the act in relation to any deposit made with the credit house.

No Alberta credit dividend shall be deemed to form part of the income of any person to whom such is provided, nor shall it be taxable as income, or taken into account in computing remuneration payable to any person by the Province for pensions, allowances or relief.

Money received by the credit house shall be kept in a chartered bank or other place of safe-keeping, and used to defray expense of operation; for conversion into currency of any Alberta credit which any person has with the credit house to the extent that this may be authorized; to acquire any security issued by the Province under the provisions of any act or any Dominion security.

The credit house when so instructed shall place Alberta credit at the disposal of the Provincial Treasurer, who with the Government's approval may use such Alberta credit to pay to anyone willing to accept it for any claim against the Province for money.

The Government may if it wishes accept Alberta credit in payment of taxes.

Cities, towns and villages, municipal and school districts may accept Alberta credit in satisfaction of claims for taxes, etc.

Provision is made for the Government if it so decides to pay bonuses for the conversion by any persons of

Important Acts of Alberta Assembly

Brief Session Passes Legislation Dealing with Many Provincial Questions

EDMONTON, Sept. 2nd.—After giving assent to the 17 Acts passed by the Legislature in its special session, the Lieutenant-Governor, Hon. W. L. Walsh, prorogued the session last night.

Some of the more important legislation of this short session, which convened August 25th, is dealt with in other articles in this issue. A brief summary of some of the other Acts is given below.

Municipalities Securities Interest Act becomes effective only on proclamation. It allows municipalities to collect not more than sufficient taxes to pay three per cent interest on all indebtedness.

Provincial Certificates Act legalizes the issue of Prosperity Certificates, and gives authority to the city of Edmonton to enter into agreement with the Province to accept such certificates in lieu of cash for relief grants.

Amendment to the Department of Trade and Industry Act calls for appointment of a Price Spreads Board, to investigate prices. Such a Board may fix maximum or minimum prices, or both, for goods sold either wholesale or retail.

Hours of Work Act provides that all employees (except farm laborers and domestic servants) shall have a maximum work week of 54 hours for males and 48 hours for females, with 24 consecutive hours of rest in every seven days.

Amendment of Judicature Act forbids taking of legal action against the Provincial Government or any member of the Government.

By resolution, agreed to unanimously, the moratorium on land payments in the Lethbridge Northern Irrigation District, which would have expired this year, was extended to November, 1937.

The Order-in-Council, passed last May, halving interest payments on the Government's indebtedness, was ratified.

An amendment to the Licensing of Trades and Businesses Act provides for imposition of penalties, such as cancellation of licenses.

The Legislature defeated a bill introduced by D. M. Duggan which would have made negotiable Savings Certificates now in the hands of the public. These certificates are not now transferable and are not being redeemed by the Government.

Speaking to a crowd of 10,000 in Victoria Park, Calgary, at a meeting to commemorate the election of a year ago, Premier Aberhart promised that interest-free loans would be made available to the people of the Province.

the proceeds of the sale of any commodity into Alberta credit.

The credit house may also give a "compensating discount in respect to any commodities sold below the ordinary price upon the authorization of the Board."

It may make a "levy representing the unearned increment included in the price of commodities or services" upon Alberta credit transferred to the Alberta credit house by a producer or person rendering service.

The Government is given power to "vary, add to or supplement with new provisions any of the provisions of this act for the purpose of providing for matters arising out of the operation of this act for which no express provision is made."

(Provision is made for persons under 21 to register in advance, becoming entitled to benefits after they come of age.)

Producers and manufacturers and dealers may register at any time, and other persons in September this year and in June in subsequent years.

Brockington for Board?

WINNIPEG, Sept. 2nd.—L. W. Brockington, formerly of Calgary, may be one of the new radio advisory board, Hon. C. D. Howe said here today.

NEWS BREVITIES

Poor health compelled the retirement from the grain inspection branch of T. W. Young, Calgary, after 32 years' service.

Due to drought, which has reduced his wheat crop in yield to 11 bushels and in grade to No. 2, Frelan Wilford, Stavely's Wheat King, will not defend his title this year.

Yields of from 39 to 50 bushels to the acre on irrigated farms in the Taber district, and 59 bushels from Chris Uly's farm at Picture Butte are reported.

Growing of forage crops in tanks, without soil, in fabulous quantities, has been successfully accomplished in their experiments, according to the claims of two Englishmen, A. Hastings-Thomas and V. C. Dashwood.

American farmers had a bigger cash income in July—\$735,000,000—than in any single month since 1929. However, some of this total was from livestock hurried to market because of drought conditions.

The first and only State Governor to call out the National Guard to prevent the employment of strike-breakers during labor disputes, Governor Floyd B. Olson of Minnesota died August 22nd. On four different occasions, Governor Olson, to prevent strife and bloodshed, closed down plants until the owners were willing to arbitrate the points under dispute.

ALTA. POOL AND U.F.A. PROTEST

(Continued from page 1)

Government at the action taken in establishing the minimum price for wheat at 87-1/2 cents per bushel.

Asked \$1 Minimum in June

"Our letter to you of June 18th expressed the view that the minimum should be set at \$1.00 if at all possible. The world wheat situation has changed much since that time and higher price levels have resulted. The disastrous crop failure in the large wheat growing areas of Alberta and the prairies generally has played its part in the situation to the great loss of our farmers. We sincerely believe that all the circumstances fully warranted the setting of a higher minimum price."

"We also find it difficult to comprehend why your Government, in setting up a minimum price, practically rendered the Canada Wheat Board inoperative by ruling that deliveries of wheat will not be accepted until the price falls below 90 cents per bushel, basis Fort William."

"On behalf of the organized farmers of Alberta we again strongly urge that your Government shape its policy in the interests of our great wheat growing industry and maintain a strong national control of wheat marketing through the Canada Wheat Board."

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By SYDNEY MAY
Hello, Folks!

Nowadays sound cash seems to be the kind that jingles in the other fellow's pockets.

Nunno, Algernon, certainly not, they don't call 'em baby autos because everywhere they go they carry a rattle with 'em.

I'll be through putty soon now, as the glazier said when he shoved in the last pane of glass.

ISN'T IT THE TRUTH

When a man is in a woman's bad books, it is time for him to turn over a new leaf.

IF YOU WERE DEAD

(Requested by W.T., Calgary)

It would not hurt so much if you were dead;

I could drop fragrant blossoms on your grave

And think upon the things we'd left unsaid;

Remembering, too, the priceless gift you gave.

But daily now I see you pass me by,

With laughing eyes and on your lovely face

There is a look of one whose joy is great;

And by your side another takes my place.

Oh, I could bear it were you laid away,

Although I went through all my life unweid;

To lose you living is such bitterness;

It would not hurt so much if you were dead.

According to Cynical Gus, sometimes when Opportunity knocks it's not only a boost but a warning.

ISN'T THIS TERRIBLE

"Shall we dine, now?" asked Knotty Frankie, politely.

"I dunno about that," snapped Nan of Nanton, "but when do we eat, big boy?"

NEWS FROM MIDNAPORE

We beg to announce that Professor Josiah Jabberwock, famous Midnapore explorer, has just departed on a new expedition in the cause of humanity. Professor Jabberwock will lead a large



The world series will likely be between the New York Yankees and the New York Giants. That's what New Yorkers call a "nickle" series, that being the price to commute from one ball park in that city to the others.

The drive of the Giants took the league by surprise and it does not look now as if the Terrymen can be headed. The Cubs are short on the offensive and the Cards pitching staff is shot. The Giants are hot. They are getting good pitching and the phenomenal work of Ripple, recruit from Montreal, is carrying them along.

A few weeks ago the Giants were in fifth place and counted out of the race but the pitching staff, headed by Carl Hubbel, got going places and could not be stopped.

The Yankees are in. Their clouting has been the big feature of their season's work. Joe Di Maggio "made" the team and the collapse of the Boston Gold Socks, together with the folding up of Detroit and Cleveland's ineffectiveness at crucial periods, left the road open for Col. Ruppert's Rifles.

Rugby is in the air now. Lethbridge and Calgary have met once already. The Lethbridge team, while willing, are not equal to the material Calgary has gathered from far and wide. Edmonton seems to be asleep as far as rugby is concerned, save for the University team which always is late in getting into shape, due to the lateness of the starting of the term.

Regina and Winnipeg will have good teams, with the latter probably the favorite. Calgary has hardly strength sufficient to cope with either team but will try hard. Both Regina and Winnipeg have too many strong imports. Both are gunning for the Canadian championship at present held in the 'Peg.

We look for Winnipeg to repeat in the west this year but to lose out to the Montreal Winged Wheelers, who have gathered an all-star cast for the schedule.

party of 100 per cent something or others, into the sandy wastes of the desert in a laudable effort to discover the exact spot in which the dead languages are buried.

SAYING IT WITH FLOWERS?

When I have quit this mortal shore

And mosey round this earth no more,

Don't weep, don't sigh, don't grieve, don't sob,

I may have struck a better job.

Don't go and buy a large bouquet, For which you'll find it hard to pay.

Don't hang around me looking blue,

I may be better off than you.

Don't tell the folks I was a saint Or any old thing that I ain't.

If you have dope like that to spread Please hand it out before I'm dead.

If you have roses, bless your soul, Just pin one in my buttonhole

Today, while I'm alive and well, And while its message it may tell.

—Sine Odio.

WAIL FROM WALLY

Wally, our incurable bach., declares that there are few great women novelists, but any female can speak volumes.

Ah well, there's one advantage about spending your money as you make it, you don't have any bad investments to worry over.

Fighting Crooner



Rudy Vallee, radio star, who became embroiled in another fistic encounter with a patron of the Canadian National Exhibition ballroom, in Toronto, where he is conducting an orchestra.

Take Up Challenge of Private Profit Utilities in Ohio

Refused to Sell Current to Co-operatives, So Farmers Build Modern Plants

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Sept. 2nd.—Private profit utility companies, offered lucrative contracts to supply power to rural electrification co-operatives organized to distribute power to areas not previously served by the utilities, have stalled or flatly refused to sell power to the co-ops. To meet this emergency the co-operatives have been forced to start construction of plants to produce their own power.

Within a few weeks the Inter-County Rural Electric Co-operative, organized to serve 5,000 farm homes in Highland, Fayette, Ross, Clinton and Pike counties, will begin construction of a modern generating plant. Other co-operatives are expected to follow Inter-County's example.

Can Produce for Themselves

The Ohio Farm Bureau News, commenting on the situation declared: "Ohio farmers are learning that they can get electricity efficiently by distributing it to themselves. They are now concluding that if it is also necessary to produce their power they will produce it."

The Rural Electrification Administration has approved 116 rural electric projects and has loaned or earmarked \$21,400,000 for these projects. More than half the projects approved and an even higher percentage of applicants for loans have

According to a New York writer on feminine topics, only one gal in three chews in public. Maybe he's right, snorts Crusty Bill, but all the rest of 'em can gum up the works.

TODAY'S DEFINITION

A politician is a guy who thinks that all noise is a nuisance except the noise he makes.

ALBERTA LIMERICK

(Dapp)

Here's Dapper Miss Duboy of Dapp, Like a flapper that girlie can flapp;

But she weighs fourteen stone,

So I left her alone

When she wanted to sit on my lapp.

DOWN THE HATCH!

What's Doing at CFAC?

When M. V. Chestnut, now Asst. Manager and Program Director of CFAC in Calgary, joined the station staff some six summers ago, his first official act on his very first day, was to institute the Music Lovers' Corner in the afternoon schedule of broadcasting. It has been there ever since at the same hour, occupying a definite place in the balance of the day's programs with its selections of the best of the world's famous music. On September 1st the "Corner" was shifted from its 4 o'clock spot to the half-hour at 2:30 p.m., where the "great" and the "near-great" entertain in the informal way of the Music Lovers' Corner.

The perennial winter favorite among CFAC's weekly half-hours, Cafe Franz Josef, returned to the air last week on Monday at 9:00 p.m. Listeners will welcome the return of Erica von Haussman and her Ladies' Orchestra, the visiting artists from the Theatre Am der Wien, who come to enjoy the peaceful atmosphere of the little Viennese sidewalk cafe. An innovation of the series this fall is the presentation of Erica von Haussman, who not only leads the orchestra, and plays her violin solos, but as well introduces the selections and artists herself in a manner of delightful continental charm that typifies the happy spirit of this cosmopolitan rendezvous.

When Mary Cadzow, continuity editor of CFAC in Calgary returned from an eventful tour recently of the Northwestern States, in which she visited many radio stations and saw and did many interesting things, her pet story was on herself. It seems that Mary drove into The Dalles, Oregon, and all hot and tired looking for a comfortable auto cabin wherein to rest up a bit. However, every cabin and tourist accommodation was full up, so as a last resort she entered a hotel, leaned heavily on the desk and asked the clerk if he was full too. "Why certainly not, madam," replied the dapper young man, "I've only had one beer today."

Dorothy Hudson, whose daily shopping news over CFAC at 10:00 a.m., was interrupted by a holiday trip to Vancouver, Seattle and Portland, is back on the Calgary air-lanes at her regular time. An authority on fashions, a bargain sleuth of rare economy and inexhaustible source of buying information, Miss Hudson is the time-saving short cut of thousands of busy housewives. Not only does she assist with her store information, party and dress suggestions, but she completes the convenience with personal shopping that saves dollars and steps for dozens of her listeners daily. Dorothy Hudson flies the air-colors of the Hudson's Bay Company. —Adv't.

been co-operatives. Ohio's first electric co-op, the Pioneer Rural Electric Co-operative, serving 1,700 families in Miami and Shelby counties, distributing power from the Piqua Municipal Plant was completed June 15th.

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October 2nd

October 16th

November 6th

November 20th

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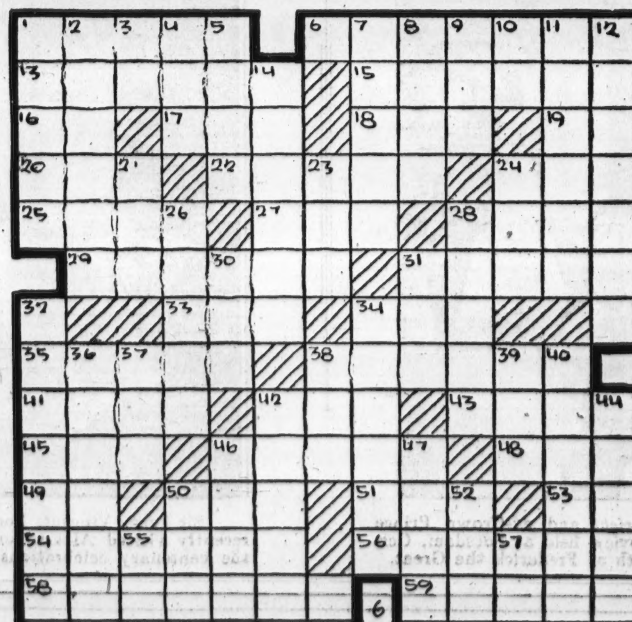
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54—Urge to action
56—Neptune
58—Official editors
59—Put forth energy

DOWN

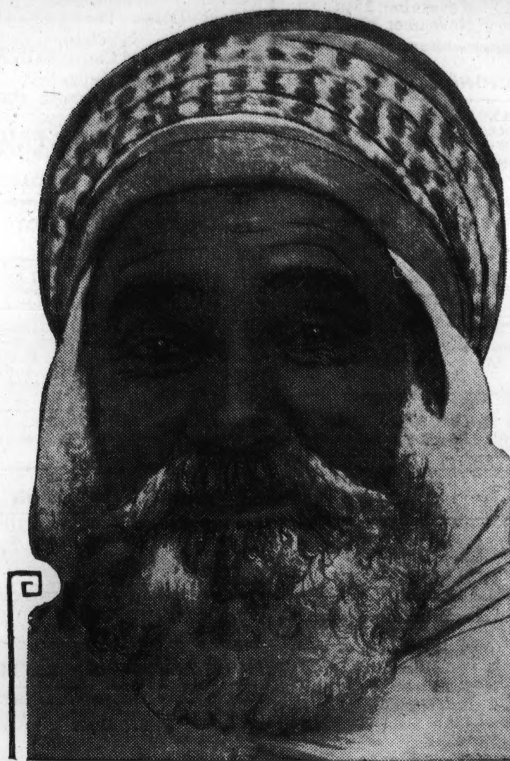
1—Glue
2—Keeps away from



The solution will be given in our next issue.

PICTURES OF CURRENT NEWS INTEREST

Fascists Use Moroccan Troops Against Own Countrymen



Lacking support among the masses of the Spanish people, the Fascist Forces under General Franco (armed in part by Mussolini and Hitler), mobilized Moorish troops under the Crescent flag in Africa and transported them to Spain to fight for the overthrow of the constitutional Government of that country in the name of "Christianity." The Moors were used in Northern Spain two years ago by the former Fascist-controlled Government to put down, with barbarous severity,

an uprising of Spanish miners, and much of the ruthlessness of the present contest is due to memories of that brutal suppression. The Moors may not prove reliable today, as they are anxious to throw off Spanish domination in Morocco. The pictures show, left, a typical Moor of the Fascist shock battalions, and, right, native soldiers on the march in Morocco before being transported to Spain. The Government forces are largely militia and citizenry.

Memory of Frederick the Great Honored



Reich War Minister von Blomberg, right, and ex-Crown Prince Frederick Wilhelm shown at the memorial review held at Potsdam, Germany, on the 150th anniversary of the death of Frederick the Great.

Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress Visit West



Sir Percy Vincent, Lord Mayor of London, and Lady Vincent, who recently visited Alberta on their way to Vancouver to take part in the centenary celebrations there.